

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

PAUL J. HETZNECKER, ESQUIRE
Pennsylvania Attorney ID No. 49990
1420 Walnut Street, Suite 911
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 893-9640

LAWRENCE S. KRASNER, ESQUIRE
Pennsylvania Attorney ID No. 49667
LLOYD LONG III, ESQUIRE
Pennsylvania Attorney ID No. 92934
ELIZABETH A. HOFFMAN, ESQUIRE
Pennsylvania Attorney ID No. 315910
Krasner & Long, LLC
1221 Locust Street, Suite 301
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Noel Augustine;	:	
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Michael Barankovich;	:	
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Moshe Bitterman;	:	
	:	
Will Darwall;	:	
	:	
Gabrielle Dugan;	:	
	:	No. 13 - 6606
Meggan Durst;	:	
	:	
Russell Ebright;	:	
	:	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
Toorjo Ghose;	:	
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Sean Goins;	:	
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Alex Grosskurth;	:	
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Kyle Hempe;	:	
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Adam Hill;	:
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Emma Johnson;	:
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Dominick Kain;	:
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Timothy Kyle;	:
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Daniel Ludwig;	:
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Collin Magness;	:
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Shawn McMonigle;	:
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Michael Morrison;	:
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Benjamin Neate;	:
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Raul Reyes;	:
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Jason Russell;	:
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James Savage;	:
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Dustin Slaughter;	:
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Walter Smolarek;	:
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Gwen Snyder;	:
	:
AND	:
	:
Kevin Stutman	:
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All c/o Krasner & Long, LLC	:
1221 Locust St., Suite 301	:
Philadelphia, PA 19107	:
	:
Plaintiffs	:
	:
v.	:
	:
Commissioner Charles Ramsey;	:
	:
Deputy Police Commissioner Kevin Bethel;	:
	:

Captain William V. Fisher	:
Badge No. 82;	:
	:
Police Officer Joseph Sposato	:
Badge No. 5368;	:
Police Officer Darryl Crawford	:
Badge No. 7332;	:
	:
Police Officer Rhonda C. Smith	:
Badge No. 1373;	:
	:
Police Officer Darrell Sampson	:
Badge No. 8036;	:
	:
Police Officer Angel Ortiz	:
Badge No. 9556;	:
	:
Police Officer Joseph Sisca	:
Badge No. 9547;	:
	:
Police Officers John Doe 1-25	:
Badge Nos. Presently Unknown;	:
	:
Police Officers Jane Doe 1-25	:
Badge Nos. Presently Unknown;	:
	:
AND	:
	:
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	:
A Municipal Corporation	:
	:
All c/o City of Philadelphia Law Dept.	:
1515 Arch St., 14th Floor	:
Philadelphia, PA 19107	:
	:
Defendants	:

PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

INTRODUCTION

1. The cornerstone of our constitutional democracy is firmly rooted in the right to free speech embodied by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. The First Amendment of the United States Constitution provides the principal bulwark against the government's power to intrude upon the free expression of ideas, particularly dissenting ideas. Born of the struggle against tyranny over two centuries ago, the First Amendment embodies the heart and soul of our democracy; the right to speak freely, to assemble in protest, and to express shared ideas through a collective public voice. Those voices often express unpopular, dissenting views. Drafted in 1787 and ratified by the states in 1791, the First Amendment states:

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.”

U.S. CONST. amend. I

2. Without this protection, freedom cannot survive. Ensuring that the right to political protest is protected under the First Amendment, courts of the United States have long recognized that free expression and association includes occupying public spaces in order to protest, demonstrate, march, and openly express opinions on political matters of public concern.
3. In September of 2011, inspired by the “Arab Spring” during which thousands rose up against tyranny and oppression in the Middle East, a small group of protestors occupied a park in New York City, New York. The original protestors came to demonstrate against

the emergent corporate state and the demise our democracy. Emblematic of this popular outcry against corporate power, greed, and the vast inequities in wealth and power between the rich and poor in this country, was the recognition that the majority of the people in this country, the "99%", had little or no say over the decisions made by the wealthy that compromise less than "1%" of the population. Like the spontaneous spark, a movement spread across manifesting in hundreds of Occupy encampments.

4. Here in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the cradle of liberty, Occupy Philadelphia participants gathered to express their individual and collective voices regarding some of the most important political, economic and social issues of our time. As with other Occupy associations throughout this country, Occupy Philadelphia emerged as association of individuals protesting against the control that corporations have over our government, usurping our democracy. Formed spontaneously in early October 2011, the association, known as "Occupy Philly," organized as a protest gathering, frequently referred to as an encampment, on Dilworth Plaza, a public forum, outside of City Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This gathering (or encampment) served as an ongoing demonstration in a public space, an expression of the cherished freedoms we enjoy under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. In response, the Philadelphia Police Department, through orders from Defendant Commissioner Charles Ramsey, Deputy Commissioner Bethel, and other known and presently unknown police officials, in conjunction with federal authorities, maintained a constant presence through direct and undercover surveillance, as well as infiltration, of the Occupy Philly demonstrators during the course of the seven week protest. During this seven week gathering, there were daily organizational meetings, seminars, and marches, many originating from this public

space. These marches and demonstrations exemplified the long storied tradition of free expression, as they encompassed various matters of great public concern, such as the predatory lending practices by major banks, the fleecing of the Philadelphia School District by some of these same banks, the concentration of corporate power in companies, like Comcast, headquartered here in Philadelphia, as well as the history of police brutality experienced by the citizens of Philadelphia, and many other issues. This complaint seeks compensation for each of the Plaintiffs for the violations of their individual rights as set forth in this complaint.

JURISDICTION

5. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, as well as the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. Jurisdiction is founded upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1334(1), (3), and (4). Plaintiffs further invoke the supplemental jurisdiction under 28 United States Code § 1367 (a) to hear and decide claims under state law.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiffs, Noel Augustine, Michael Barankovich, Moshe Bitterman, Will Darwall, Gabrielle Dugan, Meggan Durst, Russell Ebright, Toorjo ("T.J.") Ghose, Sean Goins, Alex Grosskurth, Kyle Hempe, Adam Hill, Emma Johnson, Dominick Kain, Timothy Kyle, Daniel Ludwig, Collin Magness, Shawn McMonigle, Michael Morrison, Benjamin Neate, Raul Reyes, Jason Russell, James Savage, Dustin Slaughter, Walter Smolarek, Gwen Snyder, and Kevin Stutman are adult citizens and were present in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at all times relevant to this Complaint.

7. Defendant, Commissioner Charles Ramsey, is and was at all time relevant to this complaint Commissioner of the Philadelphia Police Department and acting under the color of state law. He is being sued both in his individual and official capacities.
8. Defendant, Deputy Commissioner Kevin Bethel, is and was at all time relevant to this complaint a Deputy Commissioner of the Philadelphia Police Department and acting under the color of state law. He is being sued both in his individual and official capacities.
9. Defendant, Captain William Fisher, Badge No. 82, is and was at all time relevant to this complaint Captain of the Philadelphia Police Department and acting under the color of state law. He is being sued both in his individual and official capacities.
10. Defendant, Police Officer Joseph Sposato, Badge No. 5368 is and was at all time relevant to this complaint a member of the Philadelphia Police Department and acting under the color of state law. He is being sued both in his individual and official capacities.
11. Defendant, Police Officer Darryl Crawford, Badge No. 7332 is and was at all time relevant to this complaint a member of the Philadelphia Police Department and acting under the color of state law. He is being sued both in his individual and official capacities.
12. Defendant, Police Officer Darrell Sampson, Badge No. 8036 is and was at all time relevant to this complaint a member of the Philadelphia Police Department and acting under the color of state law. He is being sued both in his individual and official capacities.

13. Defendant, Police Officer Angel Ortiz, Badge No. 9556 is and was at all time relevant to this complaint a member of the Philadelphia Police Department and acting under the color of state law. He is being sued both in his individual and official capacities.
14. Defendant, Police Officer Joseph Sisca, Badge No. 9547 is and was at all time relevant to this complaint a member of the Philadelphia Police Department and acting under the color of state law. He is being sued both in his individual and official capacities.
15. Defendant, Police Officer Rhonda Smith, Badge No. 1373 is and was at all time relevant to this complaint a member of the Philadelphia Police Department and acting under the color of state law. She is being sued both in her individual and official capacities.
16. Defendant Police Officers John Doe 1-25 and Jane Doe 1-25 are and were at all time relevant to this complaint a member of the Philadelphia Police Department and acting under the color of state law. The identities of these officers are presently unknown, but are expected to be determined with reasonably certainty during the course of discovery. They are being sued in their individual and official capacities.
17. Defendant, City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania is a municipal corporation and the public employer of the individually named Defendants. He is being sued both in his individual and official capacities.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

18. Occupy Philadelphia is an association of protestors who gathered together on or about October 6, 2011 outside of City Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to demonstrate against the vast inequity in wealth in this country. This gathering in a public space was a

political statement addressing issues of great public concern and an exercise of First Amendment rights. In the cradle of liberty, the Occupy Philly members gathered in protest to express their individual and collective voices regarding some of the most importance issues of public concern facing this nation. The Philadelphia Police, in conjunction with federal authorities, maintained constant surveillance over the protestors during the course of the seven weeks the Occupy Philly protestors demonstrated outside of City Hall's Dilworth Plaza, a public space in the heart of the Center City District in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the seven-week Occupy Philly demonstration, protestors participated in numerous peaceful marches and demonstrations throughout the City of Philadelphia. These peaceful marches and demonstrations offered protests on various matters of great public concern. While individuals engaged in these peaceful marches throughout the City of Philadelphia, they would travel through the streets exercising their First Amendment rights, always shadowed by a massive contingent of Philadelphia police officers, including, but not limited to, officers from the Philadelphia Police Civil Affairs Unit, bicycle patrols, intelligence unit, and other uniformed as well as officers acting in an undercover capacity. The contingent of police was assisted by various federal agencies including the FBI, Department of Homeland Security and personnel from the Federal Terrorism Task Force. Based on recent revelations, upon information and belief, the Plaintiffs assert that this assistance may have included illegal surveillance by federal authorities.

19. On November 27, 2011, the Mayor of Philadelphia, Michael Nutter, along with Defendant Police Commissioner Ramsey issued an order evicting the Occupy Philly protestors from Dilworth Plaza, a public space, adjacent to City Hall in the Center City

District of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In conjunction with that order, the named and unnamed Defendants, such as Commissioner Ramsey, Deputy Commissioner Bethel, Captain Fisher, and other ranking members of the Philadelphia Police Department, in coordination with federal law enforcement agencies, and others, planned the removal of the Occupy Philly protestors, including the named Plaintiffs, from the Dilworth Plaza. This plan required coordination with various other city departments, including Philadelphia Fire Department, The Department of Licenses and Inspections, as well as the Philadelphia Department of Corrections.

20. In the early morning hours of November 30, 2011, a massive police presence was deployed to the area surrounding Dilworth Plaza. The presence included hundreds of uniformed police officers from various units as well as Philadelphia Fire Department personnel. The police blocked off the adjacent streets surrounding City Hall, which included but was not limited to JFK Boulevard, 15th Street, Market Street and 16th Street all the way to Chestnut Street, as well as the south entrance to Broad Street. This deployment served as a "blockade" of the public space known as Dilworth Plaza, trapping anyone in and around that location. This blockade was designed to remove by force, or "evict" all of the Occupy Philly protestors who had been exercising their First Amendment rights during the previous seven weeks. This plan included the physical destruction of the encampment, and all personal property contained therein, as well as the arrest of demonstrators.
21. At approximately 1:30 a.m. on November 30, 2011, as the Philadelphia police officers moved in to the Dilworth Plaza, they discovered that the encampment had been vacated by the Occupy Philly protestors, many of whom had gathered near the corner of 15th and

Market Streets. Once Philadelphia police officers had entered Dilworth Plaza they began tearing down the tents that had been used during the previous weeks as part of the ongoing Occupy protest.

22. Shortly after numerous Philadelphia police officers swept through Dilworth Plaza, two of the Plaintiffs, James Savage and T.J. Ghose, standing with other protestors in the area of 15th and Market Streets, expressing their First Amendment rights, were thwarted in their protest by the police as they were unlawfully arrested by Defendant Officers.
23. The arrests of James Savage and T.J. Ghose, deprived these two Plaintiffs of their First Amendment rights to continue to march in protest. These arrests were conducted without probable cause, or legal justification. As such, these arrests violated their individual rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, as well as 42 U.S.C. §1983. The claims of Plaintiffs, James Savage and T.J. Ghose, are included in the Counts set forth below.
24. Following the police entry onto Dilworth Plaza, a large group of protestors began a march through Center City. Followed by a massive contingent of Philadelphia Police on foot, bicycles and in vehicles, the protest eventually headed north on Broad Street for several blocks to Spring Garden Street in Philadelphia. Upon reaching Spring Garden Street, the protest march continued west on Spring Garden and then south on 15th Street, including all of the named Plaintiffs except James Savage and T.J. Ghose, who had already been arrested.
25. When the protestors, including the named Plaintiffs, reached the intersection of 15th and Hamilton Streets in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, they were met by a large contingent of police officers. Behind the marchers, including the named Plaintiffs, police had stationed

vehicles, as well as another large contingent of police officers blocking their movement toward Spring Garden Street. Boxed in by the Philadelphia police officers in the front and rear, with buildings on either side, the marchers, including the named Plaintiffs, were physically trapped by a police blockade.

26. At some point earlier in the evening, high ranking police officials, including Defendant Commissioner Ramsey, Deputy Commissioner Bethel, Deputy Chief Inspector John Doe, Deputy Commissioner John Doe, Captain William Fisher of the Civil Affairs Unit, made the decision to arrest the protestors, based solely upon the anticipated march or marches that followed the forced removal of the Occupy Philly encampment from the public space known as Dilworth Plaza. The decision to arrest the marchers, including the named Plaintiffs, was not based on the commission of any crime, but rather on their continued peaceful expression of First Amendment rights.
27. Despite the history of peaceful protest marches throughout the Occupy Philly encampment, the Plaintiffs were confronted by the lines of police officers, many with bicycles, placed strategically in front of them. As a result of the Defendants' conduct, the march was halted.
28. On November 30, 2011, at approximately 4:45 in the morning, Deputy Commissioner Bethel ordered the termination of the protest march. Upon information and belief Defendant Deputy Commissioner Bethel received those orders from Defendant Police Commissioner Ramsey.
29. Defendant Captain William Fisher ordered the marchers, including all of the named Plaintiffs, onto the sidewalk on the east side of the street. Defendant Captain Fisher announced that if anyone did not comply with the order to move to the sidewalk they

would be arrested. Complying with the Order, all of the named Plaintiffs moved from the street to the sidewalk on the east side of the street. At that point, the Plaintiffs were surrounded by Defendant police officers, named and yet identified, on bicycles. The Plaintiffs were corralled against the wall of a building and unable to move. The marchers on the west side of the street were not corralled by police, but rather dispersed by force and intimidation.

30. The Defendant Philadelphia police officers upon orders from Defendants, Commissioner Ramsey, Deputy Commissioner Bethel, Captain William Fisher, and other unnamed Defendants began falsely arresting the Plaintiffs.
31. In violation of their First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights, each of the individual Plaintiffs were handcuffed and taken into custody. All of the Plaintiffs were charged with failure to disperse as a misdemeanor of the second degree, obstructing the highway as a misdemeanor of the third degree, and criminal conspiracy, a misdemeanor of the second degree. Each of the Plaintiffs were falsely arrested, processed and held over twenty-four hours in police custody and released on bail.
32. All of the aforementioned actions taken by each of the Defendants in this matter were taken under color of state law.
33. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs were deprived of rights, privileges and immunities under the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and, in particular, the right to be free from retaliatory conduct against protected speech and assembly, the right to be free from excessive force, the right to be free from unlawful arrest, the right to be free from malicious prosecution, and the right to due process of law. Plaintiffs were similarly deprived of the right not to

be the victim of conspiracies of state actors to violate the aforementioned clearly established rights.

34. The actions and/or inactions of the Defendants violated the clearly established federal constitutional rights of Plaintiffs to freedom from retaliation against protected speech and assembly, freedom from the use of excessive, unreasonable, and unjustified force against their person, the right to be free from false arrest and malicious prosecution, and the right to due process of law.
35. As a direct and proximate result of the actions and/or inactions of the Defendants in this matter, Plaintiffs have suffered physical pain, substantial and potentially permanent physical injury, loss of liberty, anxiety, fear, mental harm, and financial loss.
36. On April 26, 2012, the Plaintiffs were acquitted of all charges.

COUNT I

42 U.S.C. § 1983: Retaliation Against Protected Speech and Assembly Against All Individual Defendants

37. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
38. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by Defendants in that they, as described in detail in preceding paragraphs, violated Plaintiff's constitutional rights while acting under color of law. More specifically, Defendants took retaliatory action against Plaintiffs that was intended to violate their clearly established constitutional rights to protected speech and assembly. The actions taken by Defendants adversely affected Plaintiffs' protected speech and assembly rights.
39. Defendants, by their actions, including, but not limited to, terminating the protest march, and falsely arresting the Plaintiffs, denied each Plaintiff their individual right to free

expression to demonstrate, march, and gather in protest, and to express their individual political views on matters of great public concern.

40. The actions of the Defendants in terminating the protest march, and falsely arresting the Plaintiffs had a chilling effect on the Plaintiffs' free speech and assembly rights under the First Amendment. The Defendants by their conduct in terminating the Plaintiffs protest march, acted with deliberate indifference towards the Plaintiffs' individual First Amendment rights.
41. As a direct and proximate cause of the Defendants' unlawful actions, there was a chilling effect on the Plaintiffs' future free speech and assembly rights protected by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.
42. As a direct and proximate cause of the Defendants' unlawful actions, the individual Plaintiffs suffered emotional distress, pain and suffering, as well as financial loss, which will be established as trial.

COUNT II

Supplemental State Law Claim: Battery Against All Individual Defendants

43. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
44. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above by Defendant Officers in that they intentionally acted to cause a harmful and/or offensive contact with Plaintiffs' persons and such actions were the actual and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' harm.

COUNT III

42 U.S.C. § 1983: Assault
Against All Individual Defendants

45. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
46. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by Defendant Officers in that they, as described in detail in preceding paragraphs, violated Plaintiffs' constitutional rights while acting under color of law. More specifically, Defendant Officers intentionally placed Plaintiffs in reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful and/or offensive bodily contact, and Defendants' actions were the actual and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' harm.

COUNT IV

Supplemental State Law Claim: Assault
Against All Individual Defendants

47. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
48. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above by Defendant Officers in that they intentionally placed Plaintiffs in reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful and/or offensive bodily contact, and Defendants' actions were the actual and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' harm.

COUNT V

**42 U.S.C. § 1983: Unlawful Arrest
Against All Individual Defendants**

49. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
50. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by Defendant Officers in that they, as described in detail in preceding paragraphs, violated Plaintiffs' constitutional rights while acting under color of law. More specifically, Defendant Officers acted with the intent to arrest Plaintiffs unlawfully, without probable cause, and against Plaintiffs' will, and such actions were the actual and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' confinement.

COUNT VI

**Supplemental State Law Claim: False Imprisonment
Against All Individual Defendants**

51. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
52. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above by Defendant Officers in that they acted with the intent to confine Plaintiffs unlawfully and against Plaintiffs' will, and such actions were the actual and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' confinement.

COUNT VII

42 U.S.C. § 1983: Malicious Prosecution
Against All Individual Defendants

53. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
54. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by Defendant Officers in that they, as described in detail in preceding paragraphs, violated Plaintiffs' constitutional rights while acting under color of law. More specifically, Defendant Officers seized and arrested Plaintiffs, and instituted criminal proceedings against Plaintiffs without probable cause and with malice. These proceedings terminated in favor of the Plaintiffs. Defendants' conduct was the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' harm.

COUNT VIII

Supplemental State Law Claim: Malicious Prosecution
Against All Individual Defendants

55. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
56. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above by the Defendant Officers in that they instituted criminal proceedings against Plaintiffs without probable cause and with malice and where such proceedings were terminated in favor of the Plaintiffs.

COUNT IX

**42 U.S.C. § 1983: Conspiracy
Against All Individual Defendants**

57. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
58. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by Defendant Officers in that they, as described in detail in preceding paragraphs, violated Plaintiffs' constitutional rights while acting under color of law. More specifically, Defendant Officers, acting in concert and conspiracy, committed acts in violation of the Plaintiffs' Constitutional Rights and against the laws of Pennsylvania. The Defendant Officers acted in conspiracy to violate the Plaintiffs' Constitutional Rights as stated in the above paragraphs, and made statements among themselves and others in order to conceal their unlawful and unconstitutional conduct. Such actions were the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' harm.

COUNT X

**Supplemental State Law Claim: Conspiracy
Against All Individual Defendants**

59. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
60. Defendant Officers acting in concert and conspiracy, committed acts in violation of the Plaintiffs' Constitutional Rights and against the laws of Pennsylvania. The Defendant Officers made statements among themselves and others in order to conceal their unlawful and unconstitutional conduct.

COUNT XI

Supplemental State Law: Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
Against All Individual Defendants

61. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
62. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above by Defendant Officers in that they intentionally and/or recklessly caused Plaintiffs severe emotional distress by their extreme and outrageous conduct.

COUNT XII

Supplemental State Law Claim: Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
Against All Individual Defendants

63. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
64. Plaintiffs were damaged and injured as set forth above by Defendant Officers in that they negligently caused Plaintiffs severe emotional distress by their extreme and outrageous conduct and where Plaintiff's emotional distress resulted in the manifestation of physical symptoms.

COUNT XIII

42 U.S.C. § 1983: Monell
Against Defendant City of Philadelphia

65. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.
66. Prior to November 30, 2011, the City of Philadelphia, including Defendant Police Commissioner Ramsey as the policy maker, developed and maintained policies and/or

customs exhibiting deliberate indifference to the constitutional rights of individuals during the course of protests that caused a violation of Plaintiffs' rights.

67. Defendant, City of Philadelphia, as a matter of policy and practice and/or custom has with deliberate indifference, failed to adequately and properly investigate claims that the police had wrongfully arrested individuals during the course of demonstrations, in this case, the Plaintiffs all of whom were engaged in a peaceful protest march. This policy and practice caused the Defendant officers in this case to engage in the unlawful conduct described above.

68. Defendant, City of Philadelphia, as a matter of policy and practice and/or custom has with deliberate indifference, failed to adequately and properly supervise and train police officers, including the Defendants in this case, regarding the constitutional rights of protestors, thereby failing to adequately discourage further constitutional violations on the part of its police officers. The City of Philadelphia did not require appropriate in-service training or retraining of its officers who were known to have engaged in false arrests of protestors protected by the First Amendment. The failure to properly supervise and train the Defendant police officers including the Defendants in this case, caused the Defendant officers to engage in the unlawful conduct described above.

69. Defendant, City of Philadelphia, as a matter of policy and practice and/or custom has with deliberate indifference, failed to adequately and properly discipline and sanction police officers, including the Defendants in this case, regarding the constitutional rights of protestors, thereby failing to adequately discourage further constitutional violations on the part of its police officers. The City of Philadelphia failed to discipline and sanction those officers engaged in conduct which violated the First Amendment rights of

protestors, thereby causing and encouraging police, including the Defendants in this case, to engage in the unlawful conduct described above.

70. As a result of the above-described policies and customs, police officers of the City of Philadelphia, including the Defendant officers, believe that their actions would not be properly monitored by supervisory officers and that their misconduct would not be investigated or sanctioned, but rather would be tolerated.
71. The above-described policies and customs demonstrate a deliberate indifference on the part of the policymakers of the City of Philadelphia, to the constitutional rights of persons within the City of Philadelphia, including those exercising their First Amendment rights, and therefore, caused the violation of Plaintiffs' rights alleged herein.
72. As a direct and proximate cause of the Defendants' unlawful actions, the individual Plaintiffs suffered emotional distress, pain and suffering and financial loss, which will be established as trial.

DAMAGES


73. All prior paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full.

74. As a result of the above actions and claims, the Plaintiff demands judgment against all defendants in the amount of all damages, including:

- a. compensatory damages;
- b. punitive damages;
- c. interest;
- d. injunctive relief;
- e. such other relief as appears reasonable and just; and
- f. reasonable attorney fees and costs under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

The Plaintiffs hereby demand a jury trial.

Respectfully submitted,



Lloyd Long III, Esquire
Lawrence S. Krasner, Esquire
Paul J. Hetznecker, Esquire
Elizabeth A. Hoffman, Esquire

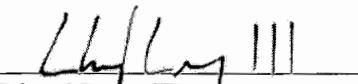
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DATED: August 13, 2014

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on August 13, 2014 the foregoing Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint was filed via the Court's CM/ECF system, is available for viewing and downloading, and, as such, was served upon the below:

Craig M. Straw, Esq.
Amanda C. Shoffel, Esq.
City of Philadelphia Law Department
1515 Arch Street, 14th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19102


Lloyd Long III, Esq.